THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JUNE 28, 1941

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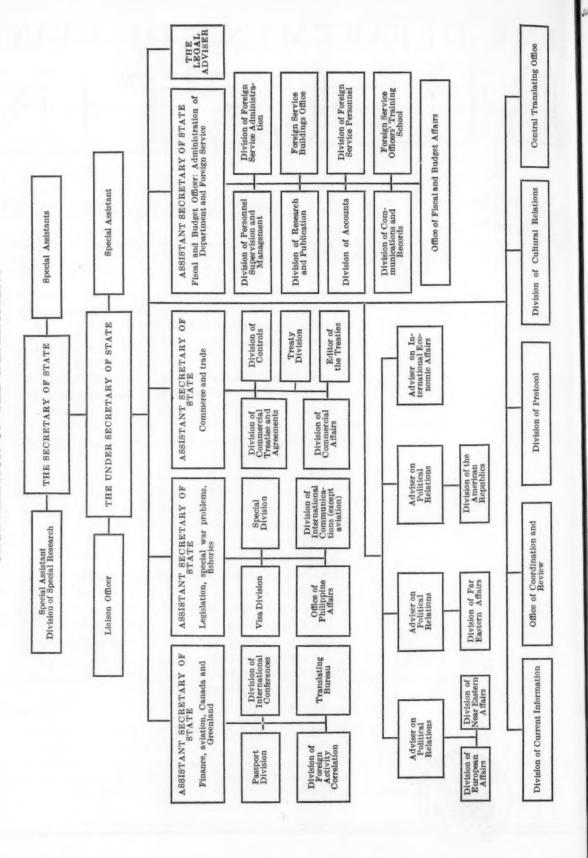
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GERMAN ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES

[Released to the press June 23]

If any further proof could conceivably be required of the real purposes and projects of the present leaders of Germany for world-domination, it is now furnished by Hitler's treacherous attack upon Soviet Russia.

We see once more, beyond peradventure of doubt, with what intent the present Government of Germany negotiates "non-aggression pacts". To the leaders of the German Reich sworn engagements to refrain from hostile acts against other countries—engagements regarded in a happier and in a civilized world as contracts to the faithful observance of which the honor of nations themselves was pledged—are but a symbol of deceit and constitute a dire warning on the part of Germany of hostile and murderous intent. To the present German Government the very meaning of the word "honor" is unknown.

This Government has often stated, and in many of his public statements the President has declared, that the United States maintains that freedom to worship God as their consciences dictate is the great and fundamental right of all peoples. This right has been denied to their peoples by both the Nazi and the Soviet Governments. To the people of the United States this and other principles and doctrines of communistic dictatorship are as intolerable and as

alien to their own beliefs as are the principles and doctrines of Nazi dictatorship. Neither kind of imposed overlordship can have or will have any support or any sway in the mode of life or in the system of government of the American people.

But the immediate issue that presents itself to the people of the United States is whether the plan for universal conquest, for the cruel and brutal enslavement of all peoples, and for the ultimate destruction of the remaining free democracies, which Hitler is now desperately trying to carry out, is to be successfully halted and defeated.

That is the present issue which faces a realistic America. It is the issue at this moment which most directly involves our own national defense and the security of the New World in which we live.

In the opinion of this Government, consequently, any defense against Hitlerism, any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism, from whatever source these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders, and will therefore redound to the benefit of our own defense and security.

Hitler's armies are today the chief dangers of the Americas.

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AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press June 24]

The Department of State at midnight Friday, June 20, telegraphed the American Ambassador at Moscow, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, that it appeared advisable to the Department for the Ambassador to renew previous advices to all American citizens remaining in the Soviet Union or Soviet-occupied territory, especially women and children, to return to this country. The Ambassador was instructed to extend to these citizens all possible assistance. Ambassador Steinhardt has since reported to the Department that the semi-permanent American resi-

dents in the Soviet Union or Soviet-occupied territory have been under continuous notification from the American Embassy to leave the country at their earliest convenience. The Ambassador stated that he had now delivered specific notification to leave to the few Americans who have recently arrived in the Soviet Union. He believed that most Americans with the exception of the United Press and Associated Press correspondents would leave within the next few days.

It appears to the Department that the only route still open to Americans leaving Soviet Russia for the United States is across Siberia or possibly through Iran.

American Republics

THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE 1

[Released to the press June 24]

In discussing the subject of the economic interests of the United States in inter-American relations, let me use the opportunity to state clearly what is really meant by "economic interests" in the light of modern conditions. Then only does the subject begin to make sense.

We may as well begin by pointing out that there has been a silent revolution in the idea of "economic interests". Had this conference been called a century ago, even the mention of "economic interests" would have caused a faint sensation of fear in all American countries. For those were the days of nineteenth century imperialism, and the pattern of action was fairly well understood. When you said "economic interests" you meant that you wanted markets.

You proposed to sell your goods in certain areas, and, if you had imperialistic ambitions, you intended to back up your selling plans with as much political pressure as might be needed.

You also wanted something else. wished to be able to buy certain kinds of materials and, if possible, to buy and control the sources of supply. Behind these ideas was a general feeling that the world was divided into two kinds of countries: the modern and forward-looking nations, which were highly developed technically and which produced manufactured goods; and the undeveloped or "backward" nations, which had natural resources. In the simple thinking of that earlier time, you bought raw materials from the "backward" country, or, still better, you acquired physical ownership of these natural resources and your own people mined or harvested them and exported them to the highly developed

¹ Delivered at the Fourth Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, June 24, 1941.

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manufacturing countries. These, in turn, used the raw materials to manufacture products which they needed, together with a surplus for export; and they then re-sold this surplus to the so-called "backward" countries and any others which offered markets.

You were not interested in raising the standard of living of the "backward" country because that meant developing its manufactures and thereby raising up a competitor. You were not interested in letting a "backward" country bargain too strictly with you as to the price of the raw materials which it could supply. Rather, your "economic interest" was to keep that country as weak as you could so that you could secure its raw materials as cheaply as you could and, wherever possible, take a profit on those same raw materials by exporting them through companies or traders of your own nation.

This was the conception of economic imperialism in the nineteenth century. It is a conception which, in the past two or three decades, we have learned to discard, and we have been right in throwing it overboard. Only the irony of history has led the Axis powers to resurrect this outworn system under the somewhat misleading term "the new economic order".

But the fact is that the nineteenth century economic imperialism is as dead as the Brontosaurus for the good and sufficient reason that it no longer meets modern conditions. Even the briefest of analyses will show why this is true.

For one thing, the idea of a "market" itself needs to be thought through. American manufacturers say they need export markets in this, that, or the other country. American, and I presume also Canadian, farmers say they need markets to take care of their surplus grain. These are words, and like all words they paint pictures. The picture is of ships plowing the seas, of grain or textiles being unloaded in some far-away country, of inhabitants of those countries buying these goods whereby the United States farmer or manufacturer or laborer is enabled to live. So it was said that

we had an "interest" in markets, but I think the human fact was entirely different.

What the American workman wanted was a job-preferably steady and with good pay. What the American farmer wanted was a chance to grow his crop and sell it and thereby maintain his home, rear his family, and live like a self-respecting man in his community. I venture to think that none of these people had any great yearning to be sure that their particular wheat or corn or cattle or cloth reached any particular destination in Britain or Peru or Argentina. I have yet to find a manufacturer or a farmer becoming passionate about his export "market" as distinguished from any other market. The fact was that in many cases he had not the remotest idea where his grain and cloth went—and cared less. He sold it to a grain elevator or factory, and that took it off his mind. What he was driving at was the end result: namely, a money income sufficient to enable him to hold his job or keep his business running or maintain his farm. This is merely to say that the economic interest in so-called "markets" is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end. If the domestic market took care of him or if the Government worked out adequate devices to look after him, his insistence on an "economic interest" in some foreign country simply vanished.

A somewhat similar analysis disposes of the old theory of "economic interest" in exploitation of raw materials and undeveloped countries. Every nation does have a very clear economic interest in being able to draw on the raw materials which it needs. As a nation, it has little or no interest in the ownership of the source of supply. So long as a steady supply is available it is immaterial whether the copper mine, the oil well, or the rubber plantation is owned by a Canadian, Brazilian, or a citizen of the United States. There may be, and frequently are, very powerful individual interests of individual Americans or Canadians or Brazilians bound up with this ownership, in the sense that they can make money out of

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exploiting these natural resources, but as a national economic interest, the point is not who owns the mine or the well or the plantation, but that the product shall be available on reasonable terms. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it became pretty clear to everyone that arbitrary or tyrannous control over natural resources was quite as likely—and perhaps more likely—to be inflicted by citizens of our own nations as by foreign owners. But differently, it was not the foreign ownership over these resources we feared but short-sighted or anti-social policies on behalf of any owners, whoever they were.

In the parallel field of finance a somewhat similar revolution of ideas went on, and it has in fact developed to a point where the old system of money-lending has almost ceased to exist in this hemisphere. A century ago we thought of "capital" as some kind of queer product. You accumulated it within your borders. When you had more than you needed, you "exported" it-which in practice meant that you looked around for some country still undeveloped, and you sent capital, presumably in the form of money, to that country, there to be used in hiring the natives to open a mine or cut down forests or build railroads and the like. The result of this was that you got ownership in one form or another of these resources or plants, and you collected your reward in terms of a steady flow of profits or interest payments. The savings of private individuals were devoted to this purpose whenever there was not adequate work to be done in the country of their owners.

This conception quite likely had its validity at one time. When the principal interest of the world in general and of this hemisphere in particular was to secure more goods as rapidly as possible, the philosophy of "capital export" probably had a real basis. At all events, undeveloped countries certainly sought capital eagerly and were prepared to bid for it by offering to the supplier the stream of profits or interest which was necessary to induce the private owner of saved money to part with this money. Certainly an immense amount of

rapid development did come out of just that process. In the later part of the nineteenth century there were analysts in Europe who actually believed that western civilization. both in the Old World and the New, was essentially based on this process. Of these commentators the most famous was Karl Marx, who built much of his revolutionary doctrine on the thesis that modern economic life existed only by this means, that nations would fight whenever it became difficult to export capital, and that when the process finally was cut off, the Communists would take over. Much of the Nazi propaganda of today-and apparently also some of their serious theory-is based on the same premise. When their radio programs talk of the western "plutocracies" and make queer noises about "Shylocks" and so forth, they are really talking about a set of ideas which may have had validity 50 years ago. The merest glance at modern methods shows an entirely different picture.

Today, when an inter-American development scheme is proposed, "capital" is really the last thing we think about. There are often endless problems as to whether the scheme is a good one, whether there is real need for it, whether it can be done effectively, and what real need there is for the material. Once these problems are solved, the question of getting capital is in practice reduced to one of two methods. Application may be made to the private bankers in New York or in Montreal to see whether the operation is one which they can perform. But if it is not—and of recent years private capital has not been interested in exporting itself in the old sense—then application is made to some government institution. In the case of my own country, it is either the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Export-Import Bank. Both of these concerns are vividly interested in whether the development is a good thing in itself. Neither of them feels under any pressure to export capital for fear that a profit might escape them.

In other words, we have shifted our entire point of view. Instead of being anxious to find a place where a group of people who have at

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privately saved money can secure a private stream of profits, we are anxious rather to find opportunities for sound development which may add to the general safety, security, and well-being of the Western Hemisphere. The Marxian pressure to export capital simply does not exist.

Neither for that matter is there an active search to "exploit" some other country. Where problems of exploitation or of flow of profits come up today, they are largely the historical residue of the earlier processes which had their day and served their turn and did their work in the past century but which are no longer the primary method of economic development in the modern world.

It should be clear from this review that the entire conception of "economic interests" in this year of grace 1941 is as completely different from that which prevailed up to, let us say, 1910

as anything could possibly be.

The change in production may have had something to do with this. When, some time between 1910 and 1925, technical processes dropped on us the problem of abundance, there was an immediate change of pace. The slow and limited production methods of a century ago could be kept busy by the tentative operations of economic imperialism. But when electricity and chemistry and engineering vastly increased production no possible process of limited exploitation under the old "capital export" theory could possibly keep them busy. An undeveloped country might not be a competitor, but neither was it a large customer. To continue the pace, there had to be a general rise in standards of living everywhere. The economic interest in "markets" became, not a private concern, but a matter of social and governmental policy, and what we wanted, suddenly, was not so much a limited set of buyers as a general advance in civilization.

The early attempts to struggle with this sudden abundance produced economic operations which, I submit, will seem surprising if not fantastic to the historian who discusses them at Queen's University in the year 2041. We found countries, both of the Western Hemisphere and of the Eastern, literally struggling in the most

violent fashion to give away their surplus manufactured goods. We found a positive resistance to taking anything of value in return. A company which had exhausted its domestic market would, of course, endeavor to export its product, but if the foreign market could not pay an adequate price, that exporter, whether he was a farmer or manufacturer, promptly asked his government in one form or another to subsidize his export—that is, to make it possible for him to give away his goods even below cost.

A common-sense view of the situation (such as might have been had by a 10-year-old boy trading marbles) shows, of course, that a country as a whole loses ground every time it pushes the product of its material and its labor outside its boundaries without getting some roughly equivalent product back into its boundaries in return. But this was not what happened, nor, apparently, did anyone want it to happen. The businessman wanted to make money and he was prepared to work for it; the laborer wanted to draw his pay and he was prepared to work for it; the farmer wanted money and he was prepared to grow crops for it; and, provided somebody arranged that he got the money and so long as the money could buy what he needed or wanted with which to live, he was quite satisfied to go on from there. One recalls Thorstein Veblen's famous remark that the aim of a businessman was not to make goods but to make money; and in the contest between old-style economics and Mr. Veblen's views, Veblen proved triumphantly right.

All this, of course, tossed the whole problem of economic interest, both domestic and foreign, increasingly into the arena of government and politics. For at least 25 years the chief concern of every state in the world has been the management of its economics, and this is as true of domestic as of foreign economic interests. This occasioned plenty of difficulties, but it had one supreme advantage. It permitted economic interests in foreign relations to be considered on their merits rather than on old conceptions. It permitted us to consider markets as a means to an end, namely, to keep our people at work and properly employed rather than as a mere sales-

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man's job. It permitted us, in a word, to grapple at long last with social realities.

The resulting re-examination has led in the United States to certain very definite conclusions as to the true economic interests of the United States in the American hemisphere.

First, we are both morally and economically better off as the American nations strengthen their economic position. Any rise in their standard of living we consider a direct benefit both to our economy and to our hemispheric security.

Second, the steady and continued development of the other American countries is in the economic interest of the United States as well as of those countries. Preferably, such development should be carried on by the governments, the businessmen, or the appropriate groups within those countries rather than by groups from the United States. So far as necessary, the Government of the United States is glad to cooperate by making available technical assistance and by lending experts. It is also ready, in all sound ways, to make capital available through the Export-Import Bank for the purpose of facilitating sound development. This is the finance of cooperation and not the finance of money-lending.

Third, in the many areas in which private business initiative obviously offers a better method of fostering development and progress, the Government of the United States has encouraged a partnership of interests between its citizens interested in such development and citizens of the country in which the enterprise is to be located, so that there shall be mutuality of position.

Fourth, so far as possible, the handling of purchases within governmental control must be guided so as wherever possible to maintain stability and prosperity within the hemisphere.

Fifth, financial mechanisms must be created so that economic relations between the American nations shall not be jeopardized or interrupted (as has happened in times past) through irregularities of flow of credit and so that the difficulties of foreign exchange shall be minimized.

Sixth, the great inter-American services such as transport by sea, land, and air, and communications, ought at all times to be in the hands of American nations from considerations both of economics and hemispheric defense.

It will thus appear that the economic hemisphere is slowly emerging.

The central idea is simple in the extreme. We have, in this half of the world, a great many people, and they must live together in friendship, and they must have their needs fully supplied. We have, within the hemisphere, the principal resources by which this can be made possible. It is the business of a modern economic system to see that goods go from where they can be manufactured to the place where they are needed and that the necessary long-term construction by which the hemisphere is developed is carried on to a point where, ultimately, standards of living shall approximate the highest standards in the area. The new finance and its necessary mechanisms must be developed with that in view.

In some fields only a beginning has been made. There is, for instance, the problem of agricultural surpluses. In certain respects this has been dealt with. There are agreements covering sugar and coffee, and there are trade agreements which make for a better distribution of many products. We have not, to my mind, thoroughly grappled as yet with the problem of surpluses in the field of cereals, where the new conceptions are still struggling with older theories. But I make no doubt that here too solutions will be increasingly found.

Carried to its logical conclusion, all this must require a higher degree of economic planning and, at the same time, a higher degree of open trade between the American nations. We can no longer look at a hemisphere chopped up into economic segments each of which endeavors to manipulate its interests against the others. In the combination of the new conceptions with the new mechanisms we have already gone a long way toward establishing the foundation of what will be the cooperative international economics of the future.

It is no accident, in my judgment, that this has occurred in the New World. Our great

contribution has been the erection of an American system within which different nations and different race groups have found it possible to live without hatred, at peace, and in a smooth working relationship. We are now on the way toward making a second and equally significant contribution: the creation of a system

in which economic interests of the various nations are found to be not in conflict but in cooperation.

It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that some of the lessons we are learning here may prove of value in the ultimate reorganization of world affairs.

General

COOPERATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG²

[Released to the press June 26]

An amazing aspect of the world of today is the speed of international developments. In less than two years the world situation has undergone far-reaching change. Since that fateful morning in September 1939, when Hitler's legions swarmed into Poland, the march of events has proceeded with awful suddenness and in unforeseen directions. Many nations which enjoyed freedom and independence have been crushed by the onrushing tide of aggressor armies. Peoples who yesterday knew the blessings of liberty, today live under the tyrannical rule of conquerors, who impose upon their victims brutal methods reminiscent of the darkest ages of history.

Sadly enough, the peoples of these countries which have gone down before the totalitarian armies are partly to blame for the tragedy which has befallen them. They closed their eyes to the dangers about them. They refused to believe that the powerful military machines which were being constructed by the dictators would be used against them. They would not be convinced that the dictators were preparing a program of world conquest. They allowed themselves to be hypnotized by prom-

ises that the dictators had no designs on other nations. As a consequence, they neglected to prepare adequate defense against the critical dangers confronting them.

Meanwhile, the totalitarian nations geared their entire economies for war. Year after year they followed this policy relentlessly. They regimented their peoples. They trained great armies. They darkened the skies with airplanes. They produced a huge volume of military equipment and accumulated tremendous supplies of war materials. They directed their entire national effort to preparation for aggressive warfare.

When the storm broke, the totalitarian armies with their superior training and equipment were able to overrun nation after nation. One by one the smaller peoples fell. The brutal invasion and ruthless extinguishment of the independence of many countries are still vivid in our minds.

Each step in the conquest of the totalitarians has been the destruction of a nation. Each step has been used in preparation for the next—the subjugated people, the area acquired, the resources taken—all have been used immediately to support new advances. In addition to being equipped with powerful arms, the totalitarians make use of every weapon of

³ Delivered before the Rotary Club of Chattanooga, Tenn., June 26, 1941.

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subversion, deceit, corruption, and assault. In carrying on their operations they are not restrained by considerations of generally recognized law or principles of humanity.

The totalitarians have no fixed limit for their program of conquest. They are desperately struggling to get control of the seas as an essential means of achieving and maintaining their conquest of other continents. If they should succeed in this, the danger to the United States and to the other nations of the Western Hemisphere, great as it is today, would be many times greater. Under modern conditions of warfare the open oceans can become a highway for, rather than a barrier against, an attack on this hemisphere.

The danger before us is as great as or greater than any we have ever experienced in our entire history as a nation. We in America must be fully aroused to this patent fact before it is too late. I hope that we can profit by the experience of the peoples who have felt the full force of the Nazi military machine and who are now enslaved under a merciless, tyrannical rule. If we can really profit by their experience, we will drive with increased intensity to build our defense strong enough to insure that the war shall not reach this hemisphere.

The task of defense of this Nation is of tremendous proportions. Safeguarding our heritage requires the full and continuous efforts of each and every one. The single effort of one individual may seem small. But we have 130,000,000 individuals in this country, and each one of us has a real stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged, Each must work with a sense that what he does is important in determining whether this country shall be secure. The members of the armed forces have their particular field of activity. The worker on the farm or in the factory or in the mine can make a definite contribution. Each of us can contribute in some way, directly or indirectly, to the nationaldefense effort.

The days and weeks and months ahead will be strenuous. Sacrifice in some degree will be necessary for all of us. However, we can be assured that the sacrifice will be of some privileges and not of fundamental rights. We must realize that the end in view is the preservation of our national existence, our free institutions, our way of life. It is to insure that the lamp of liberty, lighted in this country a century and a half ago, shall not be darkened. For that end, no sacrifice is too great.

I often think that in this country we are too prone to take our liberties for granted. We forget that they were brought about through the struggle and sacrifice of the founders of this Nation. We assume as a matter of course the perpetual existence of individual freedom, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. We do not realize that unless we watch our ramparts there may be a blackout of these freedoms. With our country surrounded on both sides by vast expanses of water and far from the scene of battle, we would like to enjoy our leisure and luxury and trust to the future to take care of itself.

Meanwhile, other peoples lie prostrate under the invader's heel. Their liberties have been taken away. Starvation is rampant among them. Children are suffering mentally and physically. Families are torn apart. The firing squads regularly take their toll. Terrorism is the order of the day.

It is all very alluring for us to sit complacently in our comfortable homes and think in illusory vein that war will not come to us herethat the stories we hear of Europe and of Asia and of Africa are, after all, happenings thousands of miles away—that it cannot happen here. It is all too easy to be deceived by stretches of fertile fields which run out beyond horizons and to feel that no danger from abroad could carry this far. So thought Poland. So thought Norway-stretching way up into the Arctic Circle. So thought Greece, bathed by the warm waters of the Mediterranean. So it was thought on the tropic sands of Africa, in the distant recesses of China, far Indochina, and old Siam down near the Equator.

We must not be beguiled by such thought. We must understand that distance measured in miles has been reduced to inches, that time has p

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been decimated and space rendered of no protective value. We must understand that the actual waging of that thing called war has changed. There was a time that it commenced when the shooting began. But now it has predecessors the consequences of which are worse, if possible, than the devastation of actual military combat. There is the insidious infiltration of whispering agents casting doubt upon the justice of our own position, faintly praising the qualities of the intending intruder. Then come agents of trouble and discord, inciting opposition at home, making trouble in centers of mechanical production; then the saboteurs to throw monkey-wrenches into the machinery-all with the object of creating discord and dismay and of rendering nugatory efficient organization. The radio becomes the instrument of insidious voices. Doubt is cultivated. Fear is propagated-fear, the worst of our foes, the ally of threatening force.

Another predecessor is economic penetration, to destroy existing markets for your goods, to gain footholds in the territory of your neighbors, and, when economic and financial conditions have been sufficiently cultivated, to institute political control over some not distant country. Once political control is established then come the military armies—through the air, on the water, by land—and from the new base the cowering inhabitants become servitors, even unwilling partners, of mechanized military autocracy in preparation for its next plunge, with a history of suffering in its wake and a promise of sorrow for the next victim—unless stopped in its mad career.

We must determine that these things shall not happen here. They cannot happen here if we unite in carrying forward a mighty and sustained defense program, if we build our defense swiftly, efficiently, and adequately.

In this dangerous hour, we should prepare for every possible contingency. We must prepare to meet a challenge from whatever direction it may come. We must continue to increase the numbers and efficiency of our Army, our Navy, and our Air Corps. We must build great fleets of airplanes. We must launch increased

numbers of merchant ships. We must step up the production of every weapon necessary for self-defense. All these should be done with the utmost speed, for speed is the vital need of the day.

As a part of our national-defense effort the people of the United States have approved overwhelmingly the policy of extending assistance to Great Britain, China, and other nations which are endeavoring to turn back the advance of the aggressors. It is clear that our own interests justify fully the furnishing of weapons necessary for use in the heroic resistance of the British people. This is but the exercise of our inalienable right of self-defense. In accordance with the policy expressed in the Lend-Lease Act, we are determined to continue to send to Great Britain in ever-increasing quantities food, airplanes, guns, ammunition, and other necessary supplies.

Another direction in which our defense preparations are being made is through cooperation with the other nations of this hemisphere. An attack by an aggressor power against any nation of this hemisphere obviously would menace the United States. Our system of national defense, therefore, is part of a hemisphere-defense system in which we are cooperating with the other American nations. We are advising those nations of our defense preparations. We have received military missions from them, and, in turn, we have sent military experts to them. It is our purpose to encourage a frank interchange of information and plans. The naval bases which we have acquired from Great Britain are for the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere. The unity of the American nations was shown when these bases were promptly made available by the United States to the other American republics for cooperative use.3

Your Government is fully alive to the situation confronting the United States. Each of the three branches of our National Government

 $^{^{3}}$ See the *Bulletin* of September 7, 1940 (vol. III, no. 63), p. 196.

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is aware of the needs of that situation. Each officer of your Government is on guard. We only hope that each citizen for himself realizes the significance of the situation as it actually exists and the consequences for his own self and for the members of his family and for their joint peace unless we all of us join in a magnificent effort for defense.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed a full emergency. That fact alone should bring realization to every man and woman in America that the danger is direct and will be imminent unless we all join in a united effort. In making that declaration the President said:

"I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense . . .

"I call upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers . . .

"I call upon loyal state and local leaders and officials . . .

"I call upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength, and all of the material resources of this Nation."

The call has gone forth. We beg of you to heed the call—and to do each one his bit in the mightiest effort of all time.

NEW VISA REGULATIONS

[Released to the press June 24]

In view of the declared emergency and the necessity from the standpoint of the national defense for careful supervision over the entry of aliens into the United States, the following procedure, effective July 1, 1941, has been instituted to require the submission of the cases of applicants for immigration visas and for non-immigrant visas to the Department of State for preliminary examination before they are given final consideration by the consuls.

The procedure applies to the cases of all aliens who have not received visas prior to July 1, 1941, seeking permanent residence, temporary entry, or transit to a foreign destination, except native-born citizens of countries of the Western Hemisphere, officials of foreign governments, and seamen, where cases are subject to a different procedure.

The procedure with respect to applicants for immigration visas requires the submission to the Department of State of a biographical statement on form B and two affidavits of support and sponsorship on form C, or two affidavits of sponsorship on form D in the case of persons not requiring financial assurances of support.

The procedure with respect to applicants for visitors' visas and transit certificates requires the submission to the Department of State of a biographical statement on form B and two affidavits of sponsorship on form D.

The names of children under 18 years of age may be included in forms covering an accompanying parent. Affidavits on forms C or D may cover immediate members of a family proceeding together to the United States. The affidavit on form C must be prepared by American citizens or by aliens lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence, and forms B and D should also be submitted by American citizens or by aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence unless there are no such persons in a position to offer the requisite information or sponsorship.

The forms referred to are prescribed by regulation and will be furnished upon request addressed to the Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C. The forms must be fully completed by typewriter and signed under oath before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths. Substitute documents will not be accepted in lieu of any of the forms listed. The corrobora-

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tory documents and evidence referred to in the forms must be submitted with the forms.

When all of the required forms and supporting documents have been assembled, completely filled out by typewriter and signed under oath, they should be addressed to the Immigration Section, Visa Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

The cases will be considered in proper turn by interdepartmental committees acting in an advisory capacity with reference to the

national-defense program.

After examination of each case in the Department an appropriate communication will be sent to the consul concerned for further consideration of the case. If an interested person should wish, consideration will be given to a request to have the notification sent by telegraph at his expense to the consul. The consul will advise the alien appropriately regarding his case and the procedure to be followed in making formal application for a visa. In a case given preliminary approval by a consul, the visa will not be granted until satisfactory evidence is submitted to show that the alien will be able to proceed to the United States within the period of the validity of the visa and in this connection that he has transportation reservations and reasonable expectation of obtaining an exit permit and transit visas to the port of embarkation.

When the cases are referred to the consuls the interested persons will be notified immediately. As cases will be considered and action taken by the consuls under the law strictly according to the facts of the cases, special consideration may not be accorded and should not

be requested.

Various social-service organizations interested in immigrants have indicated a willingness to proffer their services free of charge for the assistance of interested persons in preparing the required documents for presenting the cases of visa applicants to the Department of State. The President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, 122 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y., has volunteered to act in an

advisory liaison capacity between the socialservice organizations offering their services to sponsors and the Department of State.

On June 20, 1941, the Secretary of State issued the following departmental order (no. 946):

"As a result of the national emergency which has been found to exist, the Visa Division is charged, within the scope of the authority of the Department of State, with the coordination of, and supervision over, all activities relating to alien-visa control.

"In carrying out this function, the Visa Division is charged with the initiation of policies and procedures in respect to problems relating to alien-visa control within the scope of the Department's authority for the administration of the Immigration Laws and Regulations and for the fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States under treaties and agreements concerned therewith; with the assembling, coordination, and examination of all information necessary to determine the admissibility of aliens into the United States in the interests of public safety and national-defense policies; with collaborating with geographic divisions and other divisions of the Department of State, and with investigative, intelligence, and other agencies of this Government concerned in the formulation, coordination, and execution of activities relating to the foregoing; with making appropriate recommendations to American Foreign Service officers for their final consideration concerning individual visa applicants; with the control of immigration quotas to insure the regulation of immigration into the United States within the numerical limits prescribed by law; and with dealing with the Department's correspondence and contacts with representatives of foreign governments in this country, with Members of the Congress, and with applicants, sponsors, and other interested individuals and organizations.

"The provisions of this Order cancel and supersede the provisions of Departmental Order No. 870 of August 9, 1940."

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DISSEMINATION OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

The Secretary of State addressed the following letter, dated June 14, 1941, to Senator James M. Mead, of New York:

"May I thank you for your letter of May 27, 1941 with which you enclosed a number of papers and articles which deal with the exhibition of certain Nazi and Fascist films in the United States. You ask whether this Department is taking any action toward the banning of such films in this country.

"The matter of the dissemination of propaganda of all kinds, including films, by agents and representatives of the Axis powers is one which has received careful consideration of this Department as well as other departments of the Government which are immediately concerned. Under the act of June 8, 1938, which is commonly known as the Foreign Agent Registration Act, any agent of a foreign

principal disseminating propaganda material is required to register with this Department. A careful watch over propaganda material has been kept by this Department in order to determine whether the provisions of this act are being complied with. Since it has been felt for some time that an elaboration and tightening of the statutory restrictions would be desirable, proposed amendatory legislation is now being drafted.

"Furthermore, this Department, together with and in cooperation with the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department, is now giving active consideration to the question of whether the dissemination of Axis propaganda in this country cannot be prevented by other means, and it is my hope that a solution will soon be reached by which a proper control over the dissemination of propaganda material may be effected."

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

General Licenses

General license GDH 63 for the exportation of hoisting equipment to the Philippine Islands has been amended to read "construction, conveying, mining, and quarrying machinery" instead of "hoisting equipment".

General licenses issued June 6, 1941 authorizing exportation of petroleum products to the Philippine Islands have been extended as follows: GEA 63 to include all crude oils; GEB 63 to include all gasolines; GED 63 to include all lubricating oils; and GEE 63 to include all naphtha, mineral spirits, solvents, and other finished light products.

Two additional general licenses were issued June 25 authorizing the exportation of the following petroleum products to the Philippine Islands:

GEF 63 for kerosene, gas oil, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil

GEI 63 for liquefied petroleum gases, paraffin wax (unrefined and refined), petroleum asphalt, petroleum coke, and petroleum products n.e.s.

General license GCP 63 for exportation of petroleum coke has been revoked in as much as exportation of petroleum coke is now authorized under general license GEI 63.

Collectors of customs were notified on June 26, 1941 that general licenses have been issued, to become effective July 2, 1941, authorizing the exportation of diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, and diesel engines (marine and stationary) to Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Philippine Islands,

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under general licenses GDO 1, GDO 2, and GDO 63, respectively.

General licenses have also been issued, effective immediately, authorizing the exportation to Great Britain and Northern Ireland of gasoline-production equipment, lubricating-oil-production equipment, and tetraethyl-lead-production equipment. The respective general license numbers are GQG 2, GQL 2, and GQT 2.

Effective immediately, electric generating sets powered by diesel engines may be allowed exportation under general licenses GDM 1, GDM 2, and GDM 63. Effective July 2, these same general licenses will also authorize exportations of electrical machinery and apparatus (containing mica) as set forth in Department's telegram of June 21.5

Existing general licenses authorizing the exportation of asbestos have been extended to include brake blocks and linings, mattress covers and fillers, clutch facings, packing, sheets, and tweeds and yarns fabricated from asbestos.

Metal Drums and Containers

On June 19, 1941 the following letter was sent to collectors of customs:

"Notwithstanding the description of advanced iron and steel manufactures subject to the export licensing requirement given on page 11 of Export Control Schedule No. 1,6 no license is required for the exportation of the following types of 'metal drums and containers filled or unfilled, for oil, gas, or other liquids':

"(1) Metal containers of less than five (5) gallons capacity.

"(2) Metal drums and containers with capacity of five (5) or more gallons, but less than thirty (30) gallons, except those containing or clearly intended to contain gasoline, lubricating oil, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, gas oil, or Petroleum Jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust).

"(3) Metal drums and containers regardless of size containing the following commodities as described in Schedule B, 'Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States, effective January 1, 1941':

"Group 00

Dairy Products

"Group 1

Vegetables and Preparations

Fruits and Preparations

Sugar and Related Products

Beverages

"Group 2

Naval Stores, Gums and Resins, except Pine Oil

Vegetable Dyeing and Tanning Extracts

"Group 8

All descriptions, except Petroleum Jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust)

"Group 9

Miscellaneous Office Supplies"

Canal Zone

Section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, authorizing the President to prohibit or curtail the exportation of military equipment and other named material, "was intended and should be interpreted to include the Canal Zone within its compass", according to an opinion of the Attorney General on April 16, 1941. For the complete text of the opinion see 40 Op. Att. Gen., No. 10.

The Foreign Service

PAY ADJUSTMENT

On June 22, 1941, the President signed an Executive order (no. 8800) amending the regulations concerning Foreign Service pay adjustment on account of the appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, effective from January 1, 1941, by the inclusion under the Netherlands possessions of Surinam, at the basic rate of 40.19 cents to the florin. The text of this order appears in the Federal Register of June 26, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 124), page 3097.

6 F.R. 1536-1541.

⁸ Bulletin of June 21, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 104), p. 749.

Cultural Relations

PROMOTION OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT EXCHANGES BY EL SALVADOR

A recent report to the Department from San Salvador stated that an association is being founded to promote the interchange of professors and students between El Salvador and the United States.

Upon the initiative of the Mayor of San Salvador, Prof. José María Melara-Estrada, a meeting was held at the city hall to discuss the organization of such an association. An Organizing Committee was formed comprising the following persons:

Prof. Melara-Estrada, Mayor of San Salvador, Chairman.

Rubén Membreño, Salvadoran, owner and editor of the newspaper Gran Diario, Vice President.

William W. Renwick, American citizen, Fiscal Agent under Loan Contract of 1922 (U. S. loan to El Salvador), Treasurer. Alfredo Mejia, Salvadoran, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador and former diplomatic secretary. th

"I

General Talavera Crespo, Salvadoran, Manager of the National Defense Committee of the Sugar Industry. Frank Dalton, American citizen, businessman. Edwin Huber, American citizen, businessman.

It is planned that the new association will serve as a clearing-house for information regarding educational institutions in El Salvador—in the case of United States students desiring to study the Spanish language or aspects of Salvadoran life; and, in the case of Salvadoran students, to aid in the selection of United States educational institutions best fitted for the student. The association also plans to afford some degree of financial aid, in selected cases, to Salvadoran students desiring to study in the United States.

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED BRAZILIAN

[Released to the press June 28]

Senhor Luiz Jardim, an official of the Brazilian Ministry of Education, will arrive in New York from Rio de Janeiro on Monday, June 30, on board the S.S. *Uruguay*. He will be met in New York by an official of the Department of State and will subsequently come to Washington.

Senhor Jardim is one of the distinguished leaders of the other American republics who have been invited to visit the United States under the current program of strengthening inter-American cultural relations. He is connected with the Historical and Artistic Conservation Service in Brazil and is a well-known artist, author, and journalist.

Born in Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1901, Senhor Jardim was educated by private tutors and later became Secretary of the "Diario de Pernambuco". He has illustrated the Practical, Historical, and Sentimental Guides to the cities of Recife and Olinda, by Gilberto Freyre, and the Guide to Ouro Preto, by Manuel Bandeira. In addition, he wrote and illustrated O Boi Aruá and O Tatue o Macaco, which received first and second prizes respectively in the 1939 and 1938

competitions for children's books sponsored by the Brazilian Ministry of Education. His book for adults, *Maria Perigosa*, a collection of short stories, published in 1940, won first prize in the "Humberto de Campos" competition of the Livraria José Olympic Editora. Senhor Jardim's articles on colonial painting in Brazil, published in the *Revista* of the Historical and

Artistic Conservation Service, are well known.

During his sojourn in the United States, Senhor Jardim will visit Williamsburg, Va., museums, and cities and towns of colonial interest. While he is in Washington, detailed plans for his itinerary in this country will be arranged in cooperation with officials of the Department of State.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

DECLARATION ON THE JURIDICAL PERSONAL-ITY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

United States

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On June 23, 1941 the President ratified the Declaration on the Juridical Personality of Foreign Companies, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on June 25, 1936 and was signed on behalf of the United States on June 23, 1939.

POSTAL

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1939 AND ARRANGEMENT CONCERNING PARCEL POST

Afghanistan

By a note dated May 23, 1941, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that notification of the adherence of Afghanistan to the Universal Postal Convention and to the Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, which were signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, was made to the Government of the Swiss Confederation on May 6, 1941.

Dominican Republic

The American Minister at Ciudad Trujillo reported by a despatch dated June 6, 1941 that the Official Gazette No. 5584 of April 28, 1941, publishes the texts of two resolutions approving the Universal Postal Convention and the Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939.

The convention has been ratified by the following countries: United States of America (including insular possessions, Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone), Albania, Australia, Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), Egypt, French Indochina, Hungary, Italy (including Italian East Africa, Italian colonies and possessions), Japan (including Chosen and all other Japanese dependencies), Mexico, Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao), New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Spain (including Spanish colonies and Spanish Morocco), Sweden, Switzerland, and Yemen.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning April 1, 1941, the following publications have been released by the Department:7

- 1506. Digest of International Law by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Volume I, Chapters I-V. x, 803 pp. \$2.
- 1521. Digest of International Law by Green Haywood Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Volume II, Chapters VI-VIII. vi, 829 pp. \$1.75.
- 1529. The Territorial Papers of the United States. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume IX: The Territory of Orleans, 1803-1812. x. 1092 pp. \$2.50 (cloth).
- 1565. Notice to Bearers of Passports. Revised to February 1, 1941. Passport Series 2. iv, 76 pp. Free.
- 1575. Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, Habana, July 21-30, 1940: Report of the Secretary of State. Conference Series 48. iv, 108 pp. 15¢ (paper).
- 1577. Passport Visa Fees: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Sweden-Effected by exchanges of notes dated September 4 and 11 and October 5, 1939. Executive Agreement Series 198. 3 pp. 5¢.
- 1579. Radiobroadcasting: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico-Effected by exchange of notes signed August 24 and 28, 1940; effective March 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 196. 4 pp. 5¢.
- 1582. Haitian Finances: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933 for the Temporary Postponement During 1941 of Certain Interest Payments-Signed February 13, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 201. 2 pp. 5¢.
- 1583. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 92, March 29, 1941. 70 pp. 10¢.
- 1584. Radiocommunications: Arrangement and Annex Between the United States of America and Other American Republics-Signed at Habana December 13, 1937; notification of approval by the United States of America communicated to the Government of Cuba July 18, 1938. Executive Agreement Series 200. 109 pp. 15¢.

- April 5, 1941. 24 pp. 10¢.
- 1586. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 93.

1585. Diplomatic List, April 1941. ii, 100 pp. Sub-

scription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

160

- 1587. American Delegations to International Conferences, Congresses, and Expositions and American Representation on International Institutions and Commissions, With Relevant Data. Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940. (Compiled in the Division of International Conferences.) Conference Series 49. vi, 177 pp. 25¢.
- 1588. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929), April 1, 1941. 26 pp. Free.
- 1589. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 94, April 12, 1941. 22 pp. 10¢.
- 1590. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 95, April 19, 1941. 26 pp. 10¢.
- 1591. Index to the Department of State Bulletin, volume III: numbers 54-79, July 6-December 28, 1940. 22 pp.
- 1592. Foreign Service List, April 1, 1941. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.
- 1593. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 96, April 26, 1941. 33 pp. 10¢.
- 1594. The Program of the Department of State in Cultural Relations. Reprinted from the "Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1942: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, First Session, on the Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1942". Inter-American Series 19. 16 pp. 5¢.
- 1595. The United States in the World Economy, 1940—Some Aspects of Our Foreign Economic Policy: Address by Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, before the American Economic Association, New Orleans, La., December 30, 1940. Commercial Policy Series 70. 29 pp. 10c.
- 1596. Diplomatic List, May 1941. ii, 100 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
- 1597. Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela-Signed March 24, 1941; effective March 24, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 203. 11 pp. 5¢.
- 1598. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 97, May 3, 1941. 26 pp. 10¢.
- 1599. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 98, May 10, 1941. 22 pp. 10¢.

⁷ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists. Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

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1600. Military and Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed January 17, 1941; effective January 17, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 202. 11 pp. 5¢.

1601. Detail of Military Adviser to Remount Service of Peruvian Army: Agreement Between the United States of America and Peru—Signed April 15, 1941; effective April 15, 1941. Executive Agreement Se-

ries 205. 10 pp. 5¢.

1602. Defense of Greenland: Agreement Between the United States of America and Denmark and Exchange of Notes—Agreement signed April 9, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 204. 9 pp. 5¢.

1603. The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance Examination Questions. Revised to May. 20, 1941.

iv, 148 pp. Free.

1604. Mailing List of Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Foreign Service of the United States [Including Supplemental List of District Offices in the United States of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce], May 1, 1941. 12 pp. Free.

1605. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no.

99, May 17, 1941. 38 pp. 10¢.

1606. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no.

100, May 24, 1941. 35 pp. 10¢.

1607. Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas: Act of Habana Contained in the Final Act of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics—Signed at Habana July 30, 1940. Executive Agreement Series 199. 27 pp. 5¢.

1608. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no.

101, May 31, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.

1609. Diplomatic List, June 1941. ii, 100 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

1610. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 102, June 7, 1941. 34 pp. 10¢.

1611. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 103, June 14, 1941. 25 pp. 10¢.

1614. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. IV, no. 104, June 21, 1941. 14 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES:

963. Extradition: Supplementary Convention Between the United States of America and Guatemala— Signed at Guatemala City February 20, 1940; proclaimed March 3, 1941. 5 pp. 5¢.

964. Tenure and Disposition of Real and Personal Property: Supplementary Convention Between the United States of America and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand—

Signed at Washington May 27, 1936; proclaimed March 17, 1941. 4 pp. 5¢.

966. Advancement of Peace: Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa Amending in Their Application to the Union of South Africa Certain Provisions of the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace Between the United States of America and Great Britain Signed September 15, 1914—Signed at Washington April 2, 1940; proclaimed March 18, 1941, 3 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of \$15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Primary Inspection and Detention: Regulations Governing the Issuance and Use of Resident Aliens' Border-Crossing Identification Cards. June 25, 1941. (U. S. Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-32.] Federal Register, June 27, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 125), pp. 3110-3111.

Export Control Schedule No. 10. June 20, 1941. [Includes, effective June 20, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of petroleum products and tetraethyl lead (items 1 and 2, respectively, of Proclamation 2417).] (Administrator of Export Control.) Federal Register, June 24, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 122), pp. 3059–3060.

Export Control Schedule No. 11. June 26, 1941. [Includes, effective June 30, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of machinery (Proclamation 2475).] (Administrator of Export Control.) Federal Register, June 28, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 126), pp. 3152-3153.

General License No. 49 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc. June 20, 1941. [Grants a general license for transactions by or on behalf of Sweden.] (Treasury Department.) Federal Register, June 24, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 122), p. 3057.

General License No. 50 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, etc. June 20, 1941. [Grants a general license for transactions by or on behalf of Switzerland.] (Treasury Department.) Federal Register, June 24, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 122), pp. 3057-3058.

General Licenses Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto. June 24, 1941. [Grants a general license licensing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republica as a generally licensed country.] (Treasury Department.) Federal Register, June 26, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 124), p. 3100.

Legislation

An Act To authorize the refusal of visas to aliens whose admission into the United States would endanger the public safety. [S. 913.] Approved June 20, 1941. (Public Law 113, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To amend the Act of May 22, 1918 (40 Stat, 559). [H.R. 4973.] Approved June 21, 1941. (Public Law 114, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Subversive Activities Among Radio Operators, (H. Rept. 814, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 5074.) 9 pp.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1941:

Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1941 [Department of State, pp. 451–469]. 974 pp. \$1.

H. Rept. 849, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 5166 [Department of State, pp. 37–38]. 42 pp.

S. Rept. 493, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 5166 [Department of State, p. 4]. 7 pp.

Authorizing Temporary Detail of John L, Savage to Service Under Australian Commonwealth. (H. Rept. 852, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1488.) 2 pp.

Authorizing the Course of Instruction at the United States Naval Academy To Be Given to One Person From Each American Republic. (H. Rept. 874, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 207.) 2 pp.

Promoting the National Defense by Limiting the Entry of Certain Aliens into the United States. (H. Rept. 875, 77th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 4873.) 3 pp.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

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